

went on horseback to the palace, entered the park through the Horse Guards gate, and meeting with the Earl of Liverpool, who was on foot, his Grace alighted, and giving his horse to the groom, took the Earl of Liverpool's arm, and walked across the park, followed by an immense concourse of persons, who cheered his Grace most vehemently all the way up Constitution-hill, and until he entered Apsley-house.

The Duke frequently acknowledged the congratulations of the multitude, and seemed pleased with the spontaneous fervor of their enthusiasm.

ENGLISH EXCHEQUER BILL FRAUD.—Mr. Ernest Rappallo, who has stood high in the mercantile world, was fully committed from the Mansion house by Alderman Wilson, acting for the Lord Mayor, to Newgate, there to remain till tried, charged with having passed Exchequer bills, knowing them to be forged. Directions were forwarded to the jailor to afford Mr. Rappallo every accommodation, in preparing for his defence.

The Queen Dowager is suffering under a consumptive affection, and is not expected to live.

The condition of the working people, not only in Paisley, and other towns, but in London, is distressing, and their misery is on the increase. Matters seem rapidly approaching a crisis, which we shudder to contemplate.

The subject of emigration is under the serious consideration of Her Majesty's Ministers, and a large sum is about to be raised for this object.

Daniel O'Connell appears to be very popular as the new Lord Mayor of Dublin. He continues to announce the receipts of large remittances from America.

Robert Charles Walsh, a magistrate of the county of Waterford, was beaten to death near his own house, by some tenants. A land agent in Wexford County was shot in the head while sitting at his own fire side.

It is expected that Captain Bolton, of the frigate *Brandywine*, will be tried by Court Martial for leaving the Mediterranean, on the receipt of the war letter from Mr. Stevenson, American Minister in London.

Parliament is again prorogued from Thursday the 11th day of November, to Tuesday the 21st of December next, and will then be further prorogued till February.

Government has contracted with the Birmingham manufacturers to supply the loss of muskets at the Tower.

Fergus O'Connor has been making a tour of Chartist Agitation in Scotland. A large Chartist meeting was held at Glasgow, at which it was unanimously resolved to agitate for the Charter.

The corner stone of the New Royal Exchange was to be laid by Prince Albert in January.

A lunatic made an attempt to enter Buckingham Palace on the 13th ult., but he was secured by the police on duty; and after an examination at the Home office, an order was made out for his admittance to Bethlehem Hospital.

The old-established bathing-house of Ridge & Co., of Chichester, has failed. It is said that the Duke of Richmond will be a sufferer.

The cause of the late destructive fire at the Tower has not yet been ascertained. A Court of Inquiry is held every day at the Ordnance office. The opinion generally entertained in the matter is that the fire originated with the stoves in the Bowyer Tower. The amount of loss supposed to have been incurred by the destruction of the armory and its contents, is said to have been overrated. It will not exceed £300,000. The ruins are entirely closed against the public.

The extensive factory of Messrs Cockley Barrow, and McKinley, in Manchester, was wholly destroyed by fire on the 6th ult. By this disaster 600 hands will be thrown out of employ. A large floor cloth factory in Wellington street, Blackfriars-road, was wholly destroyed by fire on the 14th ult., when two firemen were killed by the falling of the walls. There have been several incendiary fires in the north of England, and mostly upon farms, where small buildings, haystacks, and oat-stacks, have been destroyed. On a farm near Oxford, much property was also destroyed.

The Morning Chronicle positively asserts that a solemn league and covenant, signed by 13 Peers and a great number of commoners, has been entered into for the unconditional support of the present Corn Laws without modification or alteration.

Sir Charles Bagot, the new Governor of Canada, after encountering severe gales near the coast of England, which damaged the machinery of the steamer *Sixx*, was obliged to put back to port. He has since embarked and sailed, in the *Illustrious*. Lord Ellenborough, the Governor General of India, embarked from Davenport on the 18th ult., on board the Queen's ship *Cambrian*, for India.

IMPRISONMENT FOR DEBT.—It is disgraceful that this relic of barbarous times should be allowed to exist in Christian countries. A late London paper contains an account of the proceedings of a coroner's jury, sitting over the body of Lieut. Charles Wallington, R. N., who died in the Queen's Bench Prison. It appears that Lieut. Wallington was arrested at the suit of one W. H. Bunfield, for £6 13s, the amount of a doctor's bill, with costs to £13 3s 6d. He had promised to pay the debt by two instalments, but had been refused. The jury returned a verdict of Natural Death, and at the same time they begged "to express their unqualified disgust at the conduct of the sole detaining creditor, at whose suit the deceased was kept in prison twelve months for the trifling sum of £6 13s."

BANK OF ENGLAND.—The number of persons employed in one way or other in the Bank of England is so great that they may be said to form a little community of themselves. The number of clerks alone, though occasionally varying, is never under 900. The number of engravers, printers of notes, in the constant employment of the Bank, is 38. The salaries of the clerks vary from £500 to £75 per annum. The entire amount paid to the various servants of the establishment, about 100 in number, is upwards of £200,000.

FRANCE.

The French Government is assembling 25,000 men at Perpignan, and 25,000 at Bayonne, with a strong force at Toulouse, which is to answer the double purpose of reserve for a Spanish intervention, and police, to keep the Toulousians quiet. This formidable army, to be collected at the foot of the Pyrenees, is said to be in consequence of fears entertained by the French of Spanish machinations.

The French journals reveal a monstrous fact. Eight citizens of Toulouse, arrested as implicated in the recent troubles, and three of them writers in a newspaper of that town, were ordered to be sent from Toulouse to Paris, to be tried. The eight were taken out of prison, chained by the necks together, transported a short way in a cart, and then made to walk the remainder of the road in their chains. It further appears that many of the prisoners were treated with horrible cruelty by their gaolers, and yet, in spite of these facts, the ministerial journalists are crying out against the alleged cruelties of Espartero in Spain, as a ground for French intervention.

RUSSIA.

Accounts from St. Petersburg state that the failure of the corn crops having occasioned a considerable rise in the price of bread in various parts of Russia, the Emperor prescribed, throughout the empire, the cultivation of potatoes. The peasantry, however, could not be prevailed upon to comply with the injunction, and the Government has been obliged to resort to measures of coercion.

SPAIN.

The Spanish news is somewhat threatening—there being indications of a storm with France. It is not at all probable, however, that anything serious will occur. There have been some executions and confiscations among the insurgents, and peace has been to a considerable extent restored.

CHINA.

The ship *Ann McKim*, from China direct, and the overland mail from India to England, received in America by the *Acadia* steamship, have furnished news from China to a very late date. There was no movement of importance. The storms on the coast had been very severe, and a number of vessels had been either destroyed or disabled. The schooner *Rose*, with \$180,000 in specie, foundered off *Ladrone*.

MACAO, July 26, 1841.—The American brig *Barbara*, now at Whampoa, we understand, brings out a cargo of tea for some English ship, and is to proceed to Manilla to load hemp for the United States.

The ship *America* will load here for New York as soon as she can be repaired, having lost one of her masts and otherwise injured in the late gale.

The destruction of property in the British factory during the attack on Canton, was estimated at \$310,000.

Sir Henry Pottinger and the new Admiral arrived at Macao on the 6th August.

The conduct of the new Plenipotentiary has given satisfaction, so far, to the British, and has been productive of alarm among the Chinese.

On the 21st and 26th of July, there were violent typhoons on the coast of China, which did much damage.

Every article of import into China from England and India, was lower in price than at any former period. The exports of tea by the end of September, would amount to 30,000,000 lbs., and this would close the market. The stocks of British cotton goods were accumulating in Macao, and were at greatly reduced prices. All this is chiefly owing to the unsettled state of affairs in China.

UNITED STATES.

The Message of Mr. President Tyler is published in the American papers. It is a very moderate and sensible document, having little in it to find fault with. It approves of the trial of McLeod, but recommends an amendment in the Constitution, to prevent such a resort again, even should similar circumstances occur. The President is decided upon the searching question. Vessels under the American flag must be sacred, whatever they may carry. There is nothing new on the Boundary Question. A large portion of the Message is occupied with the Currency, and a scheme is recommended for its improvement.

NORTH-EASTERN BOUNDARY QUESTION.—In the Legislature of Vermont, the following resolutions have passed on this subject:

Resolved, That it is the duty of the General Government to prosecute the settlement of the North Eastern Boundary Question without any unnecessary delay.

Resolved, That whilst we deprecate a war with Great Britain, as a great national evil, and to be resorted to only in a case of stern necessity; and whilst we recommend to the Government of the U. S. a conciliatory, yet firm and decided course on this subject, yet if such course fail, we pledge ourselves to sustain the authorities of the Union in maintaining their rights with all the resources in our power.

A METEOR.—Last night, about a quarter to twelve, many of our citizens were startled from their slumbers by what appeared to be a sharp flash of lightning, followed by a rattling and prolonged peal of heavy thunder. The afternoon had been snowy, and when we retired for the night a sharp sleet was falling, and the weather was growing cold; circumstances we thought not very favorable to thunder and lightning. This morning we learned that the occurrence which so much excited our surprise, was the rapid flight and bursting of a very large and brilliant meteor. We have not been able to learn its direction. The hour and the night were such as to render it unlikely that any of our citizens, capable of making exact observation of the phenomenon, were up; but from the size and brilliancy of the meteor it must have been seen in other places, and we hope under circumstances favorable to a more full account.—*Buffalo Com. Adv.*

FATAL DUELS.—We regret to record two more victims at the shrine of the insatiable Moloch of duelling. Yesterday, encounters took place between four gentlemen of this city—all of them highly respectable and honorable. In both instances the result was fatal. The weapons used, we understand, were small swords. Two of the combatants were well known members of the mercantile community. Can neither reason nor law arrest these miscalled "affairs of honor?"—*N. O. Bee, Nov. 19.*

We celebrate nobler obsequies to those we love by drying the tears of others than by shedding our own; and the fairest funeral wreath we can hang on their tomb, is not so fair as a fruit-offering of good deeds.

Touch not the pen when you are in a bad humour or you will assuredly do something unjust or ill-natured.